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EXAMINER				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

ADVISORY ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 07/28/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding **claims 1, 12, 22, 31, 41, 45, 52, 53 and 54**, applicant argues that Huang in view of Balog do not teach "a routing software that detects one or more secondary devices coupled to a computer device".

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. Huang discloses a system for sorting and organizing content into different memory locations, i.e. folders, based on the content type, where the content is sorted and stored locally in different memory clusters by automatically creating folders based on the media file type, such as audio, image or video, abstract and paragraphs [0016] [0064]. The applicant's is erroneous to state that Balog is nothing more than a relational database with pointers and indexes; since, Balog clearly teaches determining the file type of a file 112, i.e. audio, image or video, and copying the file to a predetermined destination folder 120, as evidenced by paragraphs [0020]

[0021] and figure 1. Although, the system of Huang seems to distribute the content only within local memory, it is well known to also distribute content by type to detected devices as shown by Balog.

In a similar field on endeavor, Balog teaches the method of delivering content to a plurality of external devices based on the content type and preset user preferences, see abstract, paragraphs [0024] [0030] and figure 2. Furthermore, the routine software represented by figure 5 clearly depicts in steps 120 and 130 that a system routing software creates a list of available devices 16 which may receive content and a mobility server 34 determines 130 the status of the available devices 16, paragraphs [0023] [0029] [0036] figure 5. In other words, the dynamic creation of a list of available devices clearly detects the presence of such devices 16, paragraph [0038].

Furthermore, Balog discloses that the communication interoperability is achieved by the BLUETOOTH protocol stack 36 which allows the discovery, connection and exchange of data; where the Bluetooth discovery process enables the device pairing process by discovering available devices 16 within the local network, paragraphs [0025] [0026]. The applicant states that the server of Balog does not detect when a device connects to the network, but instead the devices themselves register with the server, p.4 paragraph 3; however, the examiner respectfully disagrees since Balog clearly states that a check 110 is performed to determine whether the user has any devices 16

connected to the server, paragraph [0036] figure 5, which evidently shows that the server of Balog does indeed "detect" a device couple to the server computer. Therefore, the combination of Huang and Balog evidently disclose "a routing software that detects one or more secondary devices coupled to a computer device".

Regarding **claims 1, 12, 22, 31, 41, 45 and 52**, applicant argues that Huang in view of Balog do not teach "comparing the digital information type with a set of values that determine where the digital information is to be transmitted".

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. Huang discloses a system for sorting and organizing content based on the content type, where the content is sorted and stored locally in different memory clusters by automatically creating folders based on the media file type, such as audio, image or video, abstract and paragraph [0016]. Balog discloses a system and software for routing content in a local network, such as that of figure 6, to different user devices 50 and 48 by implementing a dynamic routing which correlates the content type to different device profile values 28, which may be set by a user, paragraphs [0030] [0031] [0040]. Each of the devices 16 has specific characteristics such as a device address, model, etc (i.e. set of values), which is used in order to compare and identify the device to which data should be transmitted, paragraphs [0023] [0036] figure 2.

Furthermore, Balog teaches distributing content, such as video, audio, photos, etc, to devices 16 after determining the device's availability by establishing which devices are connected to service provider 42 at a given moment, paragraphs [0023] [0036] figures 5 and 6. Therefore, the combination of Huang and Balog evidently disclose "comparing the digital information type with a set of values that determine where the digital information is to be transmitted".

Regarding **claims 53 and 54**, applicant argues that Huang and Balog in view of Colson do not teach "sorting digital information based on data format".

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. The examiner would like to point out that ONLY claims 53 and 54 recite sorting data based on "data format", while the other independent claims recite sorting data based on "data type", which is much broader. Furthermore, Colson clearly discusses the teachings of distributing and routing data to different rendering devices based on content formats as shown by the routing table 300, see abstract and col. 7 lines 45-67 and figure 3. Therefore, Huang and Balog in view of Colson clearly teach "sorting digital information based on data format".

/HA/ TRAN/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2426

